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RABOTNICHESKO DELO ON BREZHNEV-GISCARD MEETING

AU231312 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 May 80 p 7

[Editorial article: "Fruitful Meeting"]

[Text] Summit meetings always attract the attention of worldwide public opinion, because issues of great political importance can be discussed and decisions of lasting consequence can be adopted. This applies even more to those meetings at which leaders of such great states as the Soviet Union and France sit at the negotiation table, for these countries are justifiably called pioneers of detente on the European Continent.

As a matter of fact, the meeting between Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Valery Giscard d'Estaing, the president of France, can be evaluated as an international event of primary importance. This is a manifestation of the constant political dialogue existing between the two states, which serves the expansion of bilateral cooperation and the alleviation of international tension. It also serves to restore the East-West dialogue.

There are two factors that make the Soviet-French meeting in Warsaw particularly significant. This meeting was held during an important and crucial political situation, at a time when the international atmosphere is considerably exacerbated because of certain imperialist forces. This exerted a strong influence on the European Continent, where the political atmosphere had improved during the seventies and where the Helsinki Final Act consolidated the peoples' determination to live in peace and cooperation with each other. It was precisely on the continent which most strongly felt the results of the policy of peaceful coexistence that Washington and certain NATO circles decided to inflict a blow against detente. This intention was expressed in the concerted increase of the arms race and by the decision to produce new U.S. medium range missiles and deploy them in certain West European countries, as well as by an unrestrained anti-Soviet and anti-socialist campaign.

Under such circumstances, it was particularly important to resolutely resist the forces of anti-detente and to restore the atmosphere of mutual trust, as well as to progress toward the expansion of both political and military detente, and to consolidate peace. This is a historic demand, concerning all people and all nations, all decent politicians and all governments. Under these circumstances, political contacts at the summit level in particular can play a very important role. The fact that things were discussed at the Warsaw Wilanow Palace in a businesslike manner, and that the main international issues were dealt with, the fact that initiatives to alleviate the existing tension were discussed--this undoubtedly represents a contribution to improving the international atmosphere.

The second factor, that makes this new Soviet-French summit meeting of even greater importance, is that it took place immediately after the conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. The Warsaw Pact session once more revealed the historical role of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist states as a vanguard force in the struggle for lasting peace. The documents of the Warsaw Pact session expressed the constructive and peace-loving approach to contemporary international problems, the optimism and firm belief in building a just and peaceful world. The realistic and constructive initiatives proposed by the Warsaw Pact states should contribute to stopping the arms race and improving the political atmosphere, to expanding peaceful cooperation among states with different social systems.

At the Political Consultative Committee session the desire for contacts and for a dialogue with all interested states was expressed in connection with the proposals submitted by the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states. The Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states have demonstrated this desire in practice, and they now declare that they are ready to attentively and constructively consider the proposals of those states that are their partners in the dialogue. The only criterion is that such proposals serve peace and detente, and contribute to bringing the arms race under control by implementing disarmament and international cooperation.

Seen in this context, the new Soviet-French meeting, its businesslike and constructive style, and the prospects it opens for the future fully justify us calling the meeting positive and useful. This is true because this meeting reflects the increasingly asserted trend of continuing and expanding contacts on the European Continent, of pursuing the dialogue and preserving and intensifying detente, as well as the trend of searching for methods serving useful and mutually advantageous cooperation. All this, however, serves peace in Europe and throughout the world.

BCP, GOVERNMENT DECISION ON WARSAW PACT SESSION

AU231355 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 May 80 p 1

[Apparent text of joint decision adopted by the BCP Central Committee Politburo, State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on 20 May 1980, approving the activities of the Bulgarian delegation to the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee session on 14 and 15 May 1980 in Warsaw]

[Text] The BCP Central Committee Politburo, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, having been briefed on the work of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee held on 14 and 15 May 1980 in Warsaw, wholeheartedly approved the activities of the delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, headed by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and expressed their full agreement with the results of the session and the documents adopted.

World events throughout the quarter of a century since the signing of the Warsaw Pact have convincingly proved the necessity of creating a fraternal defensive alliance of the socialist countries. This period confirmed the historic role of the Warsaw Pact organization as a reliable shield protecting the independence and socialist achievements of the Warsaw Pact states, and the role of this organization as a stabilizing factor for peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

The jubilee session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee was held in a rather complicated and tense international atmosphere. The dangerous deterioration in international relations that has recently occurred is the result of the policy of confrontation and dictation that is being pursued by the aggressive NATO circles and, in particular, by American imperialism. It is the result of the intensification of the arms race, and of the change toward the years of "cold war." This policy of provocations, malicious campaigns and inadmissible actions against the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community is a gross reaction of the imperialist and hegemonist forces to the successes of worldwide socialism. It is a reaction that does not take existing realities into account.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria express their full agreement with the thorough analysis of topical international problems and of the basic trends of development in international life contained in the declaration adopted by the Warsqw session, and declare that the conclusions and initiatives contained in this important political document represent a serious new confirmation of the Warsaw Pact states' lasting adherence to the cause of peace, security and cooperation among peoples, to detente and disarmament.

The Warsaw Pact states will continue to make energetic efforts for the defense and consolidation of detente in Europe, the transformation of detente into a comprehensive and irrevocable process, and the strict observance and implementation of all principles and tenets contained in the Helsinki Final Act. The accomplishment of the tasks pointed out in the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee declaration will contribute greatly to the preservation and further development of all positive achievements in this respect. The Madrid meeting, scheduled to take place in Autumn 1980, can and must play a decisive role in this respect. The same applies to the prompt convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe as proposed by the Warsaw Pact states. The good will and constructive efforts of all participants are necessary for the successful preparation and implementation of these important internatinnal forums.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Peoples' Republic of Bulgaria attach primary importance to disarmament as a vital necessity for the peoples. They wholeheartedly support the Warsaw Pact states' demand for the successful completion of all negotiations which have been started in this respect, and for the resumption of all those that have been interrupted.

An important role in this respect is played by the consolidation of mutual trust among European states and by the initiative for practical measures aimed at military detente on our continent. It is particularly necessary to reach agreement on medium-range missiles, about which the Soviet Union proposed to start negotiations in the event NATO were to give up its decision of 12 December 1979 on the production and deployment of such weapons in Western Europe, or if, at least, NATO were to postpone implementation of this decision.

The necessity of a lasting political settlement of unresolved international problems and conflicts on a global scale, the necessity of expanding and consolidating the process of detente in all areas of the world--these are issues of principled importance.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria attach great importance to the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee declaration on the proposal to convene as soon as possible a summit conference of state leaders from all areas of the world. Such a conference would be likely to devote attention to a discussion of the most important task concerning all people; namely, to eliminate the hotbeds of international tension and prevent war. This timely initiative of the Warsaw Pact states is a new expression of their insistence on and their constructive approach to looking for ways of avoiding military conflicts and securing lasting peace in the world, as well as achieving mutual understanding among peoples.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria wholeheartedly support the Warsaw Pact states' unflinching will to consolidate their fraternal friendship, cohesion and cooperation, based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, as well as to expand their cooperation with all progressive and peace-loving forces of our time, which are struggling for the alleviation of international tension, their resolve to intensify the dialogue among countries belonging to different social systems, in conformity with the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Expressing confidence that the decisions adopted at the Warsaw Pact session will give a new impetus to the healing process in international relations, the BCP Central Committee Politburo, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria declare that Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people will continue also in the future, side by side with the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community, to devote all their efforts to the further consolidation of the unity, comprehensive power and cooperation of the fraternal socialist countries; that they will contribute to the successful implementation of the coordinated foreign policy of the Warsaw Pact states, aimed at the maintenance of peace, the continuation of the detente process both in Europe and beyond its borders, and the establishment of a world without weapons and wars.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES USSR CULTURE MINISTER DEMICHEV

AU261817 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov received at the Boyana residence Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture. During the discussion, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, matters related to the two countries' cultural cooperation were discussed.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' CULTURE MINISTERS

AU261955 Sofia BTA in English 1847 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Sofia, May 26 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received the participants in the 10th session of the ministers of culture of the socialist countries here today.

He greeted the guests on behalf of the Bulgarian party and state leadership and expressed satisfaction with the fact that Bulgaria hosted this important meeting for the development and deepening of cultural cooperation of the socialist community countries.

The Bulgarian party and state leader spoke on some topical questions of the socio-economic development of the country. He said that, despite the complicated international situation of late, all economic, scientific and cultural problems are being successfully solved in Bulgaria. The results of the expiring Seventh Five-Year Plan are good and the preparations for the 12th BCP Congress have begun.

Mr Zhivkov spoke of the great importance attached in Bulgaria to the development of science, culture and education, stressing that a commission for control of the processes in these spheres was set up with the Politburo of the CC of the BCP.

Dwelling on the progressively developing cooperation between the socialist community countries, Mr Zhivkov underlined that the important task of coordinating the socioeconomic development plans of these countries for the next five years is forthcoming.

Mr Imre Pozsgay, Hungarian minister of culture, thanked on behalf of the guests for the excellent conditions in which the conference has been held.

LIBYAN COMMANDER IN CHIEF ARRIVES 26 MAY

AU251520 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] At the invitation of Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national affairs, an official delegation of the armed forces of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah led by Lt Col Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the armed forces, arrived in 26 May in Bulgaria. At Sofia airport the delegation was greeted by Comrade Dobri Dzhurov.

Dzhurov Receives Delegation

AU261818 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, met the official military delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah which arrived today in Bulgaria. The Libyan delegation is led by Gen [as heard] Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Armed Forces.

Zhivkov Receives Delegation

AU261950 Sofia BTA in English 1842 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Sofia, May 26 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received the official delegation of the armed forces of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah led by Gen [as received] Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the armed forces of that country.

Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defence, attended the meeting. Friendly talks on issues of bilateral interest were held.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH MOZAMBIQUE BEGIN IN SOFIA

AU231928 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Sofia, May 23 (BTA)--The third session of the Bulgaro-Mozambique economic, scientific and technical cooperation commission began here today. It was reported at the plenary session that at present the economic cooperation between the two states was following an upward trend of development, and that as a result of talks between the leaders of Bulgaria and Mozambique, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Samora Machel, in October of 1978, projects of vital importance for the two peoples are currently underway.

The session will discuss the opportunities of expanding the ties in agriculture and the water economy, in industry and power generation, in construction and transport. The contacts in health care, science and technology, too, are on the agenda of the talks.

The two delegations to the session are led by co-chairmen Peko Takov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and vice president of the State Council, and Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Permanent Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO party on economic matters. Mr Andrey Lukanov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria had a meeting today with Mr Marcelino dos Santos.

Leaders Meet Dos Santos

AU251753 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Comrade Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov and Milko Balev today received Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Permanent Political Committee and secretary for economic issues of the FELIMO Central Committee, for friendly talks on issues of mutual concern to the two parties.

Zhivkov Receives Dos Santos

AU261832 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov today received at the Boyana residence Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Permanent Political Committee and secretary of the FRELIMO Central Committee, in charge of economic matters, chairman of the Mozambique side of the joint Bulgarian-Mozambique commission on economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

Marcelino dos Santos conveyed to Comrade Zhivkov most cordial greetings from Samora Machel, chairman of the FRELIMO party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. He stressed the great contribution of Bulgaria to Mozambique's development towards socialism, and emphasized that the meeting between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Samora Machel in 1978 had given new impetus to the cooperation between the two countries. Marcelino dos Santos expressed satisfaction with the work of the Bulgarian specialists in Mozambique.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed exceptional satisfaction with the progress of the co-operation between Bulgaria and Mozambique, and stressed that it reveals great possibilities which are to be developed and enriched in the future, for the benefit of the two peoples and the prosperity of the two countries. He stressed that Bulgaria will further assist Mozambique with its experience and specialists, and thus facilitate the construction of socialism in Mozambique. Comrade Zhivkov conveyed most cordial greetings to Comrade Machel.

ZHIVKOV TO VISIT IRAQ IN 'NEAR FUTURE'

AU251928 Sofia BTA in English 1856 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] Sofia, May 25 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, is to pay an official and friendly visit to the Republic of Iraq in the near future at the invtiation of Mr Saddam Husayn, secretary of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Republic of Iraq.

ZHIVKOV, DELEGATION TO VISIT ROMANIA IN JUNE

AU241522 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] At the invitation of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, a party-state delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, will pay an official friendly visit to our country in the first half of June this year.

STANISHEV, PARTY DELEGATION VISIT FINLAND, SWEDEN

AU231653 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] At the invitation of the Finnish Social Democratic Party, a BCP delegation led by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, paid a visit to Finland from 20 to 23 May. The delegation was received by Kalevi Sorsa, chairman of the Finnish Social Democratic Party, and had talks with a party delegation led by Ulf Sundquist, secretary general of the party. The two delegations exchanged information about the situation in their countries. They also discussed in detail the international situation and particularly the development of affairs in the Balkans and northern Europe. The BCP delegates acquainted the representatives of the Finnish Social Democratic Party with the work of the European communist parties, meeting in Paris, and with the jubilee meeting of the Warsaw Pact member countries Political Consultative Committee.

During the talks between the two delegations, it was emphasized that no efforts should be spared to continue the process of detente in Europe. The two parties reaffirmed that regardless of the ideological differences between them, cooperation between communists and social democrats was necessary for safeguarding peace and continuing the process of detente. The two parties established that their stands on the issues discussed were either identical or close to each other. They expressed the belief that the joint action of all peace-loving forces was necessary to consolidate the process of detente.

Visit to Sweden

AU252014 Sofia BTA in English 1812 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] Stockholm, May 25 (BTA)--A delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party led by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the party, is visiting Stockholm. Today the Bulgarian delegation had a meeting with Mr Rolf Hagel, chairman of the Swedish Workers' Party - Communists. In a friendly conversation, they exchanged views on the most important problems of the international situation and the international communist movement. Questions related to the future cooperation between the two parties, too, were on the agenda of the talks.

Delegation Returns

AU252013 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] The delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, that visited Finland at the invitation of the Finnish Social Democratic Party, returned on 25 May to Bulgaria. At Sofia airport the delegation was greeted by Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary and other responsible Central Committee associates.

LILOV, BCP DELEGATION LEAVE FOR GREECE

AU251755 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party, a delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, departed on 25 May for Greece. The delegation was seen off by Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and BCP Central Committee secretary, as well as other BCP responsible officials.

COMMENTARY ON BREZHNEV MEETING WITH GISCARD D'ESTAING CONTINUES

Example of 'Statesmenlike Responsibility'

AU231550 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 May 80 p 7

[Milan Madr commentary in the column "We Comment": "The Responsibility of Statesmen"]

[Text] The meeting in Warsaw between L. Brezhnev and V. Giscard d'Estaing literally captured the world public's attention. Everywhere it aroused enormous and vivid interest, which was appropriate in view of the extraordinary significance of the talks between these top representatives of two important powers.

The explosion of interest among the broadest international public, governments and information media is quite understandable and natural. In the past, Soviet-French meetings at the highest level have always been marked by a constructive spirit, which was in tune with the endeavor to improve international relations and made a notable contribution to it. The summit meeting between the USSR and France in Warsaw thus had to sound the sensitive political chords of the present world, in which the atmosphere has considerably worsened as a result of the imperialist, especially American, frontal attack on the process of detente.

It was a meeting in the interests of peace, in the interests of sustaining the line of detente and all that has been achieved in the first half of the seventies through substantial efforts for the benefit of the nations of Europe and the whole world. Especially in the face of the deteriorated international situation, the talks in Warsaw were of a really unusually great importance, giving the two statesmen the opportunity to exchange earnestly and with a high sense of responsibility views on cardinal questions of the present--on the causes of the current unpropitious escalation of international tension, on the search for ways to overcome the grave world problems and particularly on how to prevent at this specific moment any further escalation of international tension.

The talks between L. Brezhnev and V. Giscard d'Estaing can in this sense be justly called an example of statesmanlike responsibility, which is welcomed from the bottom of the heart by everyone who is concerned about the attempts of the most inveterate and militant imperialist circles to drag the world into the treacherous swamps of the cold war.

Their approach is encouraging by its active realism, by the sensitive perception of the fact that at today's complex crossroads the world needs thoughtful steps and measures having a moderating influence on the rising curve of international fever, by the recognition that what the world needs least of all is the pouring of oil on the fires of the present global conflicts, for instance by initiating new rounds of escalated armament.

In obvious contrast with this attitude are the standpoints of those for whom the meeting in Warsaw was the proverbial thorn in the flesh. The "reproachful silence" in Washington, the regret in London and the ill-will in Beijing say a great deal about the lack of statesmanlike responsibility of those states' leaderships toward the most fundamental need of the world--to protect and strengthen peace.

It is obvious that identical judgments were not voiced in Warsaw. It could not be otherwise and no sensible person could expect such a thing. However, what mattered was the sincere interest of both sides to restore the dialogue in the name of easing international tension.

A foolish idea has appeared in some Western information media to the effect that by his conduct the French President "disturbed the West's solidarity." What solidarity and solidarity for what purpose? "Solidarity" aimed against detente and against strengthening peace is dangerous for all, also for France, and Paris understands this clearly. That is why France, too, is taking an active stand against the dangerous plans of NATO to freeze detente.

The talks between L. Brezhnev and V. Giscard d'Estaing, which took place in the spirit of the tested principles of Soviet-French relations, were the first summit meeting of this type since the December conference of NATO in Brussels that sounded the bugle for a new round of armament with all its negative consequences.

In this light, and also from a general viewpoint, the meeting has again convincingly documented the significance of meetings at the highest level. The recent session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee emphasized the idea of convening a world conference at the highest level as a means to eliminate the flashpoints of international tension and prevent war.

What should (and must, in the end) prevail, in spite of diferences in views, is that which is vitally important for the world and common to the nations, that which has also turned out to be the common thing during the Soviet-French summit meeting in Warsaw--the endeavor to prevent war and defend peace.

Strong U.S. Displeasure

LD260008 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 25 May 80

[Alios Tomasek commentary]

[Text] The displeasure of American politicians over the meeting of French President Giscard d'Estaing with Comrade Brezhnev in Warsaw has been reflected, among other things, in some extremely crude remarks directed at France. Some of the reasons for these politicians' unease are analyzed in this commentary.

Now, after the Warsaw meeting of the heads of France and the Soviet Union, U.S. politicians are literally furious. Their behavior is so unreasonable that at the first sight it seems to contain more emotion than sensible and truly statesmanlike thinking. No doubt, their unflattering remarks directed at France are to a great extent an explosion brought about by wounded pride since France has chosen an independent path without U.S. supervision. It is equally clear that the intention to frighten other West European states so that they do not follow the Paris example has also played a certain role.

However, the main motive is that the meeting has endangered a number of long-term plans which had been under preparation for a long time. Carter's policy has not made a secret of the fact that it is its aim to get the Soviet Union into the position of a state which can be approached only from the position of power--with weapons. Through the weakening of the influence of the Soviet Union, the United States would again become the most important agent in world policy capable of limitlessly dictating its will because the power which supports the developing countries--the only power capable of facing the American desire to dominate the world--would be weakened. Hence the long-term campaign about the threat from the East, hence the misuse of the events in Afghanistan and hence the attempt to sabotage the Olympic games.

Giscard d'Estaing's meeting with Brezhnev has significantly upset these intentions. Nor was it without importance that Giscard set an example: Schmidt, chancellor of the FRG, has been getting ready for a trip to Moscow for a long time, albeit in a somewhat hesitant manner owing to the chiding American finger. Moreover, Giscard d'Estaing has opened to a great extent the way for those who are unhappy about American policy but so far have been accepting it in the name of the unity of the capitalist world, a unity which after all is a mere formality.

The joint goal of all people of Europe is a Europe without war since only such a Europe can survive. But the attempt to turn this very continent into the main battlefield of a possible future war, so that the United States would suffer as little damage as possible, is a little too transparent. Here the interests of Europe and America do not meet. However, the Warsaw talks have endangered also an unspoken goal of American policy: to create an insurmountable rift between the states of West Europe and the Soviet Union so that West Europe would not be able to pursue an independent policy of its own toward the Soviet Union, a policy reflecting its own interests. Instead, West Europe should blindly follow all the zig-zags of American policy in the same manner it used to immediately after the war. The collapse of this plan would weaken the chance to get West Europe under American supremacy designed to ensure that the United States can use the economic, military and political capacity of West European countries for its own interests--against socialism on a global scale.

The economic boycott of the Soviet Union has been joined by hardly anyone, the military part of the Brussels agreement is resented by more than one member of NATO and the sabotage of the Olympics is a notable failure. Therefore, the fury of the American politicians is understandable. The more so that, inevitably, the failure in Europe will have negative consequences for American policy also in the developing countries. Nobody in his right mind sees the United States as a paper tiger--its military-technological potential and its influence are too big for that. However, it is becoming increasingly clearer that its policy is so much in contradiction with the reality of our time that even those people whose sympathy with the social system of the United States cannot be doubted are unable to follow the path prescribed for them by American policy. Even they see nothing but global chaos and insecurity at the end of that path.

SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PRAGUE FOR TALKS

LD252250 Prague CTK in English 2003 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] Prague--A Soviet delegation, headed by Deputy Premier Vladimir Novikov, arrived here on Sunday on a visit of several days to Czechoslovakia.

The delegation further includes Vitaliy Morozov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Nikolay Semenov, first deputy minister of medium engineering; Vladimir Velichko, first deputy minister of power engineering; Nikolay Topatin, deputy minister of energy and electrification; and others.

The Soviet guests were welcomed at the airport by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Josef Simon and other officials.

Also present at the airport was Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Aleksandr Botvin.

Nuclear Cooperation Discussed

LD261936 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Talks started in Prague's Kolodeje Castle today between Josef Simon, federal vice premier, and Bladimir Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Taking part in the talks for the CSSR are: Ladislav Supka, federal minister for technological and investment development; Vlastimil Ehrenberger, federal minister of fuel and power; Ladislav Gerle, federal minister of electrical engineering industry; and other officials. Present at the talks from the Soviet side are: Vitaliy Morozov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Nikolay Semenov, first deputy minister of medium machine building; Vladimir Velichko, first deputy minister of power machine building; Nikolay Lopatin, deputy minister of power and electrification; and other officials. Present also is Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

The further development of cooperation between both countries was examined in detail. Particular attention was devoted to discussing a draft program for cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union in developing nuclear energy in Czechoslovakia in the period up to 1990. Questions concerning Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation in constructing nuclear powerplants in Czechoslovakia was discussed. Also on the agenda were plans aimed at intensifying cooperation in the manufacture of equipment for nuclear power plants by way of coordination stemming from the bilateral intergovernmental agreements of 1974 and 1976 and the multilateral intergovernmental agreement of 1979.

PDRY DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES IN PRAGUE

LD252248 Prague CTK in English 2002 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] Prague--'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar, alternate member of the Yemen Socialist Party Politburo and defence minister of the PDRY, arrived here on Sunday night on a visit to Czechoslovakia.

The visit, taking place at the invitation of Czechoslovak Defence Minister Army General Martin Dzur, will help promote the friendly relations between the people and armies of the two countries.

Meeting With Dzur

LD261812 Prague CTK in English 1715 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Prague--Politburo alternate member of the Yemen Socialist Party, Defence Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Colonel 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar, currently in Czechoslovakia, laid on Monday a wreath at the memorial of the unknown soldier in Prague.

Later in the day, the Yemeni guest was received by Czechoslovak Defence Minister Army General Martin Dzur. The two ministers exchanged information on the internal political development in their countries and discussed international topics.

IRAQI REVOLUTION COMMAND COUNCIL OFFICIAL ARRIVES 26 MAY

LD261248 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] 'Izzat Ibrahim ad-Duri, vice chairman of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council, arrived in Czechoslovakia today for an official visit at the invitation of Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal. He is accompanied by Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri, member of the Revolution Command Council and minister of trade; Sa'dun Hammadi, minister of foreign affairs; and Mahdi Muhsin, deputy minister of trade and deputy chairman of the Iraqi-Czechoslovak Commission for Economic Cooperation.

At the festively decorated Ruzyne Airport, the guests were welcomed by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; Deputy Federal Premiers Vaclav Hula, Josef Korcak, Karol Laco and Matej Lucan; Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front; Federal Government ministers; generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army; and other representatives of Czechoslovakia's political and public life.

Talks With Strougal

LD262012 Prague CTK in English 1908 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Prague--Visiting Vice-Chairman of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council 'Izzat Ibrahim met here on Monday with Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal for talks on a wide range of questions, concerning particularly the present international situation.

Officials at Dinner

LD262307 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, gave a dinner tonight in honor of 'Izzat Ibrahim, vice chairman of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council.

Present at the dinner were Deputy Federal Premiers Karol Laco, Vaclav Hula, Josef Korcak and Rudolf Rohlicek, and other representatives of our political and public life.

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH AFGHANISTAN SIGNED IN KABUL

LD231805 Prague CTK in English 1537 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Kabul--A contract on the supply of 500 Tatra lorries was signed here by Motokov, the Czechoslovak foreign trade corporation.

It is the largest contract in the history of Czechoslovak-Afghan trade relations.

HAMAN RECEIVES POLISH STUDY DELEGATION

LD262224 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today a study delegation of the PZPR Central Committee led by Zbigniew Zielinski, head of one of its departments. During the meeting, the representatives of both central committees informed each other about the progress and directions in achieving solutions to development of fuel and energy sources, and about measures for rationalizing the consumption of fuels and power. They also discussed further possibilities for Czechoslovak-Polish cooperation.

HONECKER HEADS OFFICIAL DELEGATION ON VISIT TO CUBA

LD270828 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0757 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Berlin--The GDR party-state delegation led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, left this morning for the Republic of Cuba.

The members of the delegation, which has been invited by Dr Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and chairman of the councils of state and ministers of the Republic of Cuba, are: SED Central Committee Politburo members Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Guenter Mittag, secretary of the Central Committee; and Erich Mielke, minister for state security; SED Central Committee members Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Oskar Fischer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Oskar Fischer, minister for foreign affairs; and Harry Spindler, GDR ambassador to the Republic of Cuba.

Erich Honecker and the delegation were seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld airport by SED Central Committee Politburo members Hermann Axen, Gerhard Grueneberg, Joachim Herrmann, Heinz Hoffmann, Werner Krolikowski and Paul Verner.

Also present were the deputy chairmen of the Council of State, Ernst Goldenbaum and Heinrich Homann, and other high-ranking officials.

Krolikowski on Visit

LD262038 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] On the occasion of Erich Honecker's impending visit to the Republic of Cuba, GDR First Deputy Foreign Minister Herbert Krolikowski gave the following interview to our colleague, Juergen Scheich, on relations between the two countries: [begin recording]

[Question] Mr State Secretary, what importance does the GDR attribute to this visit?

[Answer] There is a fine tradition of exchanging top-level delegations between the GDR and Cuba. In 1972 we welcomed Comrade Fidel Castro to the GDR. In 1974 a GDR party-government delegation, led by Comrade Honecker, visited Cuba, and in 1977, Comrade Fidel Castro was again a guest in our republic. The impending visit is sure to further strengthen the close and friendly links of solidarity between our parties and peoples.

The meeting of top representatives of our two countries will furthermore effect developments in the international arena, particularly in Latin and Central America. The visit is particularly important in view of the Cuban people's current struggle against the threats of U.S. imperialism and its policy of oppression and for a free and socialist Cuba.

[Question] The Cuban people are making great efforts to implement the decisions of the first party congress on an all-round basis and prepare thoroughly for the second congress. The representatives of our state are therefore visiting Cuba at an interesting time.

[Answer] Exactly. Substantial results have been achieved in implementing the decisions of the first congress. The growing leading role of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] in the life of the people is not difficult to recognize.

Socialist state power has been consolidated and the strengthening of socialist democracy is visible everywhere. Economic potential has been noticeably increased, supplies improved and important achievements recorded in the social field. Cuba today is a model for the whole American Continent with regard to its health and educational systems, as well as regarding the complete elimination of racial discrimination. These are successes, which, in view of the situation in other countries in this part of the world, cannot be praised too highly.

Cuba's basic internationalist foreign policy has led to an increase in the influence it radiates and to its international authority. The election of Cuba as chairman of the nonaligned movement's Coordinating Bureau is a further eloquent expression of this. Our Cuban comrades stand up consistently for the consolidation of unity and the basic anti-imperialist positions of this movement and have worked very successfully to solve conflict situations by political means.

[Question] Comrade State Secretary, bilateral relations have undergone a dynamic development. This visit is sure to be a further high point in this respect.

[Answer] Our relations are indeed experiencing an important increase. They cover all fields of social, political, economic and cultural life. During the past 7 years, a firm and comprehensive contractural basis has been created for this cooperation. Since 1974 we have concluded more than 30 agreements and other important agreements will be concluded in the future.

The trusting relationship and close cooperation between the SED and PCC form the core of our relations. Relations in the economic field are developing in a particularly comprehensive manner. During the past 5 years, trade between the GDR and Cuba has more than doubled. Scientific-technological cooperation is also extensive as is the exchange of specialists and workers aimed at training specialists and skilled workers. We have a great deal of cooperation in other areas. For example, the GDR has constructed the largest printing plant in Latin America in Cuba. A cement plant factory with an annual production of 1.6 million tons was supplied by the GDR and is at the point of completion and going into full operation. I would like to add that the GDR, within the framework of CEMA, is involved in the development of the nickel industry, sugar production and cirtrus fruit processing. Cuba, for its part, supplies the GDR with such important products as sugar, nickel, citrus fruits, paprika and many other things. The GDR today is Cuba's second largest trading partner after the Soviet Union and economic cooperation contributes noticeably to strengthening and developing the economies of both countries.

The coming friendship visit must consequently have an extremely fruitful effect on the further development of bilateral relations. The meeting between Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro will provide many fresh impulses for future cooperation and will constitute an impressive demonstration of the deep fraternal friendship between the workers of our two states, their Marxist-Leninist parties and the socialist countries. [end recording]

FISCHER ARRIVES IN CUBA ON FRIENDSHIP VISIT 22 MAY

ID232306 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1711 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Havana (ADN correspondent)--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer arrived in Havana on Thursday for an official friendship visit. He was cordially welcomed at Jose Marti International Airport by his Cuban counterpart, Isidoro Malmierca.

PARTICIPATION IN GENEVA MEETING ON KAMPUCHEA REJECTED

AU231257 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 May 80 p 1

[Text] New York, ADN--The GDR will not participate in the "international meeting on Kampuchea" that is to be held in Geneva. This emerges from a letter to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim published in New York on Wednesday. In this letter it is stressed that it is not permissible to discuss at an international meeting questions concerning Kampuchea when the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is excluded as the only legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people. Such a meeting constitutes flagrant interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea.

In a similar letter, the USSR, Vietnam and Madagascar have also refused to participate in the meeting scheduled to be held in Geneva on 26-27 May.

DELEGATION FROM VIETNAM'S HO CHI MINH CITY VISITS LEIPZIG

BK251116 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] According to a VNA correspondent in Berlin, at the invitation of the Executive Committee of the SED organization of the sister Province of Leipzig, a delegation of the VCP organization of Ho Chi Minh City led by Comrade Vo Van Kiet, alternate member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City party committee, paid an official visit to Leipzig in the GDR 6-16 May 1980. The delegation was warmly welcomed at Berlin airport by Comrade Horst Schumann, member of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the Leipzig Bezirk party committee, together with all the members of the Bezirk party committee's Executive Committee, the chairman of the Bezirk committee and representatives of the various sectors, branches and mass organizations in the Bezirk and Leipzig city. Also present at the welcoming ceremony was Comrade Hoang Tu, Vietnam's ambassador to the GDR.

At a grand reception, Comrade Horst Schumann and Comrade Vo Van Kiet expressed the hope that the relations of friendship, brotherhood, solidarity, cooperation and mutual assistance between the cities of Leipzig and Ho Chi Minh City will be consolidated and developed more beautifully with each passing day.

During its stay in Leipzig, the delegation participated in activities marking the 35th anniversary of the victory over fascism and attended a grand meeting naming a newly opened boulevard in (Wilmar) district in the western section of the city as Ho Chi Minh Boulevard on the occasion of President Ho Chi Minh's 90th birthday.

The delegation organized many meetings, exchanges of views and situation briefings, and heard members of the Bezirk party committee's Standing Committee and the Bezirk committee and representatives of some sectors, branches and mass organizations in Leipzig Bezirk talk about their experiences.

The delegation also visited a number of enterprises, agricultural and consumer cooperatives, cultural establishments and revolutionary and historic museums in Leipzig.

AFGHAN DELEGATION ENDS VISIT; STATEMENT PUBLISHED

LD211426 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1049 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Berlin--The Central Council of Afghan Trade Unions and the FDGB Central Council have paid tribute to the internationalist assistance rendered by the Soviet Union to the Afghan people.

They condemn the slanderous campaign staged by imperialism against the USSR and Afghanistan. This is contained in a joint press release published in Berlin today following the several days' visit to the GDR by a delegation of the Central Council of Afghan Trade Unions led by Habib Mangal, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Revolutionary Council.

The statement fully supports the 15 May declaration of the Warsaw Pact. It confirms anew that socialism alone is capable of submitting to mankind a program banishing the dangers of war and pointing out the road to peace. At the same time, both organizations give the assurance that they will do everything to ward off the dangers to world peace which arise from the NATO missile decisions.

FRG MISSION GIVES CONSTITUTION ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

AU231255 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 May 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin, ADN--Guenter Gaus, head of the FRG permanent mission in the GDR, gave a reception on the occasion of the anniversary of the proclamation of the FRG Constitution in Berlin on Wednesday. It was attended by Guenter Mittag, SED Central Committee Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Dr Manfred Gerlach, State Council deputy chairman; Dr Herbert Weiz, Council of Ministers deputy chairman and minister of science and technology; Council of Ministers member Dr Gerhard Beil, state secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Trade; as well as other prominent GDR figures including Dr Michael Kohl, deputy minister of foreign affairs. Also present were the chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited in the GDR.

HONECKER RECEIVES NEW POLISH AMBASSADOR

LD232252 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Stefan Olszowski, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic, who presented his credentials. In a subsequent friendly talk, Erich Honecker paid tribute to the high degree of comprehensive relations between the two socialist neighboring countries. He stressed that the GDR will continue to do everything in the future to intensify the trusting cooperation continuously and further promote the rapprochement between the two fraternal peoples.

VOUCHER SYSTEM FOR FUEL FOR VISITORS INTRODUCED

LD231726 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Here is additional information for tourists planning to travel to the GDR by means of motor vehicles:

In connection with the published changes in supplying foreign motorists with fuel, the GDR Embassy in Prague has announced that foreign drivers will only be able to obtain fuel in the GDR against vouchers as of 1 June this year. The vouchers can be bought for marks on arrival at selected exchanges of the State Bank and at savings banks.

The exchanges at border crossings will be open 0600-1900 Monday-Friday, and 0600-1300 on Saturdays and Sundays. The branches of the GDR State Bank and savings banks in district towns are open 0730-1200 Monday-Friday.

FRG'S ECONOMICS MINISTER LAMBSDORFF PAYS VISIT

Arrival 23 May

LD231835 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 23 (MTI)--Dr Otto Lambsdorff, minister of economics of the Federal Republic of Germany, arrived in Budapest on Friday at the invitation of Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress. His visit is connected with the fourth session of the Hungarian-FRG Joint Commission for Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation which commenced deliberations on Thursday under the leadership of Hungarian Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Istvan Torok and Dr Otto Schlecht, under secretary in the FRG Ministry of Economics.

Talks With Veress

LD261146 Hamburg DPA in German 1109 GMT 26 May 80

[Excerpt] Budapest--Otto Graf Lambsdorff, the federal economics minister, today met with Peter Veress, the Hungarian foreign trade minister, to exchange views and sign a protocol that was worked out during the past week at a session in Hungary by the joint economic commission of the two countries. Lambsdorff is to meet with Gyorgy Lazar, the Hungarian government leader, this afternoon.

Lambsdorff said he understood why Hungary has recently reduced its imports from the Federal Republic in order to offset its trade balance deficit with its biggest Western trading partner. He added however that this would not be a long-term proposition.

Cooperation Protocol

LD261852 Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 26 (MTI)--Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress and Dr. Otto Lambsdorff, economics minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, signed on Monday in Budapest the protocol of the 4th session of the Hungarian-FRG Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation Joint Commission.

Dr. Otto Lambsdorff held talks with Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, on the development of economic relations between the two countries. In the framework of this they reviewed the development last year of the economic relations and the further perspectives. They stated that the development of foreign trade goods exchange in 1979 was in harmony with the trade policy guidelines mutually accepted at the meeting in September, 1979, between Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the KSWP, and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, and they underlined the mutual interest of the two countries for the further harmonious expanding of the traffic. They stated that the significance of economic relations increases, and these can contribute to improving the international political atmosphere. Both sides attribute great significance to the fact that 378 cooperation agreements have come into existence so far between Hungarian and FRG companies. These agreements significantly contribute to improving the structure of goods exchange traffic. The sides outlined the most important fields which can be considered for cooperation, and placed emphasis on the further development of third market cooperation.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, received on Monday in the parliament building Dr. Otto Lambsdorff, economics minister of the Federal Republic of Germany. The cordial meeting was attended by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, and Dr. Johannes Balser, ambassador of the FRG in Budapest.

Jozsef Marjai--in the presence of Peter Veress and Dr. Johannes Balser--held talks with Otto Lambsdorff on the world economic situation, the effect it has on the relations of the two countries, as well as the situation and perspectives of the two countries' cooperation.

Comment on Trade

LD261922 Hamburg Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 26 May 80

[Excerpt] Federal Economics Minister Graf Lambsdorff has underlined the importance of trade with Hungary. After signing a German-Hungarian economic commission protocol and talking with Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Lambsdorff said today in Budapest that the federal government was interested in world trade with the minimum of restrictions. This also applied to the countries of Eastern Europe, but political circumstances had to be taken into consideration. Lambsdorff also said it was important for contacts between politicians from East and West to be maintained.

Lambsdorff's Comments

LD262152 Hamburg DPA in German 2011 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Budapest--Today during a visit to Budapest Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff assured the chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Gyorgy Lazar, and his deputy Jozsef Marjai that the Federal Republic will continue its policy of detente and Ostpolitik and not allow contacts between East and West to break off. Lambsdorff this evening told the press that he also pointed out that good economic relations alone cannot replace a policy of peace. The Eastern partners too have to strive for this kind of policy. The minister said he believes that in Hungary he has found particular understanding for this.

With regard to the economic relationship between the two countries Lambsdorff said that with Hungary the Federal Republic shares nearly 400 cooperation projects, more than with any other state trading country; the main participants are medium-sized German firms. This shows that in the Federal Republic great trust is placed in Hungarian economic policy. The Federal Republic is in favor of a growing exchange of goods with Hungary and understands that the Hungarians are at present, in the interests of lowering their balance of trade deficit, pushing their exports without essentially neglecting imports. However, over a long period this could lead to conflicting interests between the two countries.

Today in the Hungarian capital Lambsdorff also visited the spring fair in which nearly 350 exhibitors from the Federal Republic are taking part. On Tuesday the minister will have a meeting with Hungarian Foreign Minister Firgyes Puja before flying on in the afternoon to pay a short visit to Romania.

Further Remarks

LD262158 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 26 May 80

[Excerpt] At a press briefing today, West German Economics Minister Lambsdorff emphasized that the government in Bonn wishes to further widen its contacts with Hungary and also with several other socialist states. It wishes to continue the policy of detente.

Despite the difficult international situation, political and economic contacts between the FRG and Hungary are good. Hungarian exports aimed for the FRG increased substantially last year. And so in bilateral trade the Hungarian deficit was halved in one year. The government in Bonn approves of this in particular because Hungary wishes to improve the trade balance not by decreasing imports but increasing exports, the West German economics minister said. He is to leave for Romania.

MSZMP DELEGATION'S VISIT TO BENIN REPORTED

LD261850 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 26 (MTI)--The delegation of the HSWP, under the leadership of Lajos Rev, member of the Central Committee, paid a visit to the People's Republic of Benin between May 20 and 24 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin.

The delegation was received by Matieu Kerekou, president of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin (PRPB) and head of state. The delegation held talks with the delegation of the PRPB, which was led by Ali Moussa Traore, member of the Central Committee and minister of education. The representatives of the two parties reviewed the situation of the implementation of the inter-party cooperation agreement, signed in 1978, and strengthened the principles set down in the cooperation agreement which serve as the basis for the relations of the two parties. The Hungarian party delegation assured the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin and the people of Benin of the solidarity of the HSWP, [and] the Hungarian people in the struggle carried on by the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin and the people of Benin for implementing, on the basis of the principles of scientific socialism, the resolutions of the party's first congress.

PUJA, LOSONCZI ADDRESS ELECTION RALLIES

Puja on International Situation

LD232107 Budapest MTI in English 1758 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 23 (MTI)--As part of preparations for the Hungarian National Assembly and local council elections scheduled for June 8, election rallies continued throughout the country on Friday.

An election rally organized in central Hungarian Oroshaza was addressed by Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and candidate for the parliamentary constituency No 8 of County Bekes.

Speaking about world situation, the Hungarian foreign minister said that "tense international situation does not suit construction of socialism. That is why the socialist countries--including Hungary--are doing everything possible so that international conditions emerge in conformity with the principles of peaceful coexistence."

Focusing on the reasons for the sharpening of the international situation in the past couple of years, Frigyes Puja emphasized: "In our view the basic cause for the sharpening international situation is that leading circles of the United States have deviated from the line of detente and together with their allies they have set it as their goal to escalate the armaments race and to acquire military superiority over the socialist community, over the Warsaw Treaty organization. Naturally there is no possibility for it. The forces of socialism and progress today are at least equal to the forces of imperialist, capitalist countries. This constituted the basis also of detente that began in the early seventies and since the further change in the balance of forces to the advantage of socialism and progress cannot be obstructed by whatever imperialist effort, we are optimistic. We are confident that sooner or later the sharpening of the situation will be inevitably followed by a fresh wave of detente."

Touching on the foreign policy of the Hungarian People's Republic, Frigyes Puja stressed:

"First of all, we are striving for consolidating the unity of the socialist community and for expanding our cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Another important feature of our foreign policy is to support liberation movements and to further widen our relations with the already liberated developing countries. Equally important aspect of our foreign policy is to nurse and develop relations with advanced capitalist countries. The tense international situation is not yet making its impact felt in our bilateral relations and we are striving that it should remain unchanged in the future too," said the Hungarian foreign minister in his election speech.

Losonczi Address in Kaposuar

LD262115 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 26 May 80

[Summary] A mass electoral meeting, held in Kaposvar today, was attended and addressed by Pal Losonczi, electoral candidate for a nearby district for the seventh time. Pal Losonczi was first elected to be a deputy in 1953 in Barcs. Since then he has been nominated for the office for the seventh time. We have two excerpts from his speech at today's mass meeting:

[Begin Losonczi recording] "Collaboration between people with differing world outlooks, socialist national gathering, has during the period of the operation of the last National Assembly been further strengthened, and is today more solid than it has ever been. This is a great victory for us since we can recall the division between our people, the period of conflicts and clashes. We shaped our socialist objectives with clear, consistent principled policy, respecting the opinions and views and endeavors of goodwill of all the sons of our homeland, recognizing the interests of all the strata of society. Consequently, a socialist national gathering was created which is characterized by the muscular unity of the working classes and the creative intelligentsia working for our objectives with its best knowledge, and with which all decent thinking Hungarians agree.

"Dear comrades, both at home and outside our borders our agriculture is spoken of with respect. Our population evaluates the results of agriculture through the supply of foodstuffs, and foreigners can also make comparisons with their own production. Agricultural productivity has quadrupled, and besides increasing domestic supplies, agricultural exports have increased more than sixfold compared to 20 years ago.

"In the industrially more developed countries in particular--but there are examples of this elsewhere also--complementary activities besides agricultural production have spread to agriculture units. Attention in Somogy has recently been drawn to this question, especially at cooperatives unfavorably endowed. Now the government is encouraging agricultural units by various methods to indulge in the complementary activity which ensures better supplies to the population. It is first of all intended to make progress in the supply of foodstuffs and the further processing of agricultural products, and in this field almost all agricultural production cooperatives have something they can do.

"Finally I would like to take the opportunity once again to speak about the importance of household plots. It is also advantageous for the people's economy for the leadership of joint farms to deal more with these. Where production of the household plot is based on cooperation with joint farms, where the joint farm is taking care of suitable young animals and breeding-stock, of good sowing seed and where it helps in the supply of various feeds, plant protection work and sale of produce, there the household plot contributes to the income of the members as well as improving local supplies.

"Dear friends of the soil, in conclusion I would also like to use this opportunity to thank you for the trust of my homeland and the Barcs electoral district for making me a National Assembly candidate."

Further Report

LD270510 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 26 May 80

["Excerpts" of speech by Paul Losonczi, member of the MSZMP Politburo and candidate in the forthcoming National Assembly election, at an electoral meeting in Kaposvar on 26 May--recorded]

[Excerpts] Now, and this is natural, the party and the Patriotic People's Front report to the people on the work performed. We can state with a good, clear conscience that the candidates and the bodies elected by the people 5 years ago--to the National Assembly, the government and the councils--have worked faithfully according to the undertaking and the program advertised during the last elections, based on the policy formulated at the time.

We have said many times but repeat once again that the country has undergone great change.. Anyone touring a particular locality or any part of the country will be convinced that new creations--enormous power stations, factories, agricultural units, cultural institutions, roads, new city parts and housing estates--have sprouted. We are justified in saying that the country has become more beautiful and life in our homeland has become more beautiful and better.

Despite more difficult circumstances our people have performed hard and successful work. The worker-peasant alliance has become closer and, most important of all, collaboration between the party and wide masses has grown stronger. Workers' power was created and is becoming ever more solid together with our steadfast state, the Hungarian People's Republic. It is of enormous importance in all this that the alliance between those outside the party and communists, as well as collaboration, agreements and joint action by people with differing world outlooks have been strengthened.

The alliance of the working class, peasantry, intelligentsia and other workers, the collaboration of communists and those outside the party and of those with differing world outlooks and socialist national harmony have strengthened further during the operation of the last National Assembly and is today more solid than it has ever been.

This leads the nation to collaborate all its creative strength to solve our socialist problems of building the future of our country and people. There is a need for everyone's work in this building process and everyone will share in the benefits of a developed socialist society--accomplished as the fruit of the building work--according to the work performed.

DELAYS IN FIELD WORK THREATEN CORN CROP

WA271220 Budapest ESTI HIRLAP in Hungarian 15 May 80 p 4

[Excerpts] Reports of 2-week delays in field work are affecting one of our most important crops, namely, corn. Even last year farms raised 1.17 million tons of slaughter hogs, and the large farms' poultry production amounted to 435,000 tons. This year the size of the hog population will remain unchanged and the farms will raise as much poultry as possible, because world market prices are favorable. There is great need for corn.

According to the head of the Red Star producer cooperative of Dunaujvaros farms are having difficulty with corn. A fall and winter short of precipitation were followed by an initially dry spring. Farms were prepared to begin irrigating. By April 200 hectares were actually being irrigated. This was followed by rain and cold. Over the past weeks the fields were doused by 100 mm of rain. The monthly average in this region is usually 40-50 mm. The 100 mm fell in a very short time. Rainy spells were protracted. The farms could put in barely 9 days of field work during the entire month of April.

Farm equipment stood by at the ready, but in vain, in Baranya, Hajdu-Bihar and Nograd counties also. Between 30-50 mm of rain soaked the fields in Baranya over the 3-day weekend. Hail fell on the slopes of the Mecsek area. Storms at some cooperatives destroyed 1,500 hectares of crops, principally corn. The Seed Supply Enterprise has already made arrangements for delivery of quick-maturing corn seed to the stricken region. According to the county council, about 20 percent of the corn will have to be resown as the result of the adverse weather. This means that corn sowing in Baranya is only 60 percent complete. Although it is now sunny, the fields are too wet to work on.

Weather in Hajdu-Bihar County was more favorable. About 95 percent of the sowing has been completed. The delay in corn sowing is minimal and can be completed this week. This year this county will grow corn on 103,000 hectares. Sugar beets have germinated well and will soon have to be thinned.

Farms in Nogarad County are making every effort to overcome the lag in planting. If the weather remains good, corn sowing will be finished by the end of the week. Some farms have begun mowing alfalfa although yields are lower than anticipated due to the weather.

BRIEFS

LAO MINISTER'S ARRIVAL--Lao Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Khamsouk Saignadeng arrived in our country on Wednesday [21 May]. Minister of Agriculture and Food Pal Romany welcomed the guest at Ferihegy Airport. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 May 80 p 8 AU]

U.S. SECRETARY OF COMMERCE KLUTZNICK ARRIVES

LD251907 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] A U.S. delegation led by Philip Klutznick, secretary of commerce, arrived in Warsaw today. The delegation was greeted at Okecie Airport by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski. The delegation will take part in the ninth session of the Polish-American Commission for Trade which opens in Warsaw tomorrow.

Received by Gierek

LD261542 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1530 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Edward Gierek received today Philip Klutznick, U.S. secretary of commerce, who is joint chairman of the Polish-U.S. Commission. Klutznick handed Gierek a letter from U.S. President Jimmy Carter. Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski also attended the meeting.

Meeting With Babiuch, Jagielski

LD262233 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Today, Philip Klutznick, U.S. secretary of commerce, was received by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Edward Babiuch. Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski attended their meeting. During their talks, the present state and prospects for development of mutual economic relations and topics contained in the agenda of the ninth session of the Polish-American Commission for Trade were discussed. The Polish ambassador to the United States, Romuald Spasowski, and U.S. Ambassador to Poland William Schaufele attended the talks.

Trade Talks Begin

LD261618 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] A session of the joint Polish-U.S. Trade Commission has opened in Warsaw. The Polish delegation is headed by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski, and the U.S. delegation, consisting of high-ranking officials of the trade, state and treasury departments, is headed by Commerce Secretary Philip Klutznick.

During the 3-day talks, the participants will evaluate economic cooperation in the last [word indistinct] and possibilities for further development of Polish-U.S. industrial cooperation. Also to be discussed are conditions for further purchases of cereals and fodder by Poland. Other subjects for discussion at the session include prospects for establishing cooperation in the field of supplies of complete industrial plants, [words indistinct] and also the question of broadening cooperation among small and medium-sized firms.

PARTICIPATION IN GENEVA MEETING ON KAMPUCHEA REJECTED

LD241619 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] The Polish Government has informed the UN secretary general that it does not intend to take part in the meeting convened in Geneva on the so-called issue of humanitarian aid for the Kampuchean people.

The Polish answer to the invitation to take part in the Geneva meeting stresses that our country remains in direct contact with the government and the competent authorities of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on the matter of humanitarian aid for that country. Poland (?also) appreciates the help going to Kampuchea through the intermediary of the UN [word indistinct] system. That country, as is known, urgently needs this. Action in this cause, we read in the answer, cannot, however, be used politically against the Government of Kampuchea. The Polish Government has grounds for stating that [words indistinct].

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE SIGNED

LD232156 Warsaw PAP in English 1704 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Warsaw, 23 May, PAP--The 7th session of Polish-French Government Commission for Economic Cooperation ended here today. A protocol and a 5-year agreement on economic cooperation were signed. The agreement envisages broad cooperation in mining, steel industry and metallurgy, telecommunications, chemical industry, electro-engineering, agricultural and food industry, construction and building materials industry. In line with the agreement, both countries will also launch cooperation in the fields of raw materials and development of rivers. The documents were signed by chairmen of the two countries' delegations: Poland's Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski and French Minister of Foreign Trade Jean Francois Deniau.

Both chairmen expressed their satisfaction with the course and results of the session. They emphasized the session should promote further progress in the development of mutual trade exchange and economic cooperation, in keeping with the programme mapped out during the latest meeting between PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

The results of the session, PAP commentator writes, permit us to expect that both the trade exchange and extensive economic cooperation between the two countries will get some new and strong boosts.

France is among Poland's biggest trading partners from the capitalist world. However, in the Polish-French trade Poland has for years been in red. Striving to dynamize the two-way flow of goods, both countries know that the basic problem now is to create conditions that might help eliminate Poland's trade deficit. So there is a need to ensure a higher rate of increase for Poland's exports to France than imports from that country to Poland.

The document on economic cooperation signed during the session, PAP commentator continues, consolidates cooperation in ship-building industries of both countries and finds new possibilities for cooperation in steel industry and metallurgy, mining, as well as building, farming and food industries.

The document also confirms previous Polish-French agreements on cooperation in all-round development of rivers. This is linked with Poland's wide-scope project of the development of the Vistula River and some of its tributaries. The session also discussed the problem of raw materials that was also reflected in the agreement. The implementation of new agreements should bring concrete results, such as a growth in the volume of trade by the end of this year. However, the majority of issues contained in the agreement are of a long-term nature and their impact upon the volume of Polish-French trade will be felt later.

Jagielski Addresses Ceremony

LD232206 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 May 80

[Excerpt] Following the conclusion of the seventh French-Polish Government Commission session today, a protocol and a 5-year agreement were signed. Deputy Premier Jagielski spoke at the conclusion of the signing ceremony:

[Begin Jagielski recording] At the start of the session, both Minister Jean-Francois Deniau and I said that we expected the session and its course to be crowned with very advantageous and positive results. Today, now that the session is over, we can say that the session has indeed ended with positive results that will help to develop and deepen cooperation between our two countries in accordance with the agreements reached at the meetings between the leaders of our two countries, Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. We can therefore say without exaggeration that we have taken another considerable step in the development and consolidation of our mutual relations in the spheres of economy, technology and science to the advantage of both countries. This will help further strengthen the friendship between our two peoples in the name of peace. [end recording]

PAP VIEWS POLITBURO EVALUATION OF MANAGING CADRES

AU231430 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 22 May 80 p 2

[PAP correspondent Adolf Reut commentary: "Following the PZPR Politburo Session--Tasks for Managing Cadres Are Increasing"]

[Text] The quality of the performance of the managing cadres, which help organize the efforts of industrial workers under specific conditions, is one of the fundamental elements of effective implementation of the increasingly complicated socioeconomic tasks.

This is especially true of the managing cadres in the key plants, enterprises, combines, foundries, mines and shipyards whose production affects the economic performance of other industrial plants and, frequently, of entire branches of the economy. This category of enterprises includes the production plants in which the PZPR Central Committee has been particularly interested since 1971. Over 1.1 million workers, including 37,500 master foremen and brigade leaders and almost 110,000 technicians and engineers, are employed by those plants. The managing administrative-economic personnel (managers, deputy managers, PZPR plant committee secretaries and chairmen of the plant councils and plant administrations of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth) totals about 5,800 people in those plants. As you can see, the conclusions and observations stemming from the PZPR Politburo's evaluation of the performance of the managing cadres are of great significance, and illustrate the phenomena that appear in the existence of hundreds and hundreds of other plants and enterprises.

The evaluation of the economic and political managing cadres in the 164 plants in which the PZPR Central Committee is directly interested, was completed by the executive bodies and secretariats of the PZPR Voivodship committees, and was preceded by individual interviews and a sounding out of views and observations of the local party bodies and the superior socioeconomic and control units. Inspections in those plants and the talks with workers employed by them were of crucial significance for adding substance to the evaluation.

These activities helped to confirm that the role and position of large enterprises in the country's economic, social and political life have strengthened in the seventies. The PZPR Central Committee's direct ties and contacts have encouraged and continue to encourage plant party organizations to improve their activities, plant workers to develop various initiatives, and managing cadres to raise the standards of their performance. The managing cadres have great experience, are suitably trained for their duties and are distinguished for their high commitment, dedication, efficiency and good knowledge of workers' problems. They are increasingly effective in solving complicated tasks and in countering production difficulties.

However, as the evaluation points out, this does not mean the managing cadres' performance cannot be improved still further. For example, the excessively developed organizational structures, large number of managerial posts and overlapping areas of authority of management functionaries, in some plants hinder the efficiency of management and control over the implementation of socioeconomic tasks.

In keeping with economic needs and tasks, it is necessary to improve ties among industrial associations, combines and enterprises. Also, the plant councils in many plants still face responsible tasks involving improvements in the safety and health aspects of work, and in the social and living conditions of workers. Party bodies in plants must realize that it is necessary to increase their concern for improving the work of the plant branches of the Union of the Socialist Polish Youth and for tightening the requirements placed on youth aktivs.

Managing cadres should take note of the view that they do not always do their best in concentrating their efforts on priority matters affecting not only their own plants, but also individual branches of the industry and the entire economy. A crucial task for the managing cadres is to work out such methods for the functioning of plant managements as would insure the correct implementation of party policy, without the need for the still frequent practice by which economic managers are replaced in their functions by party bodies. To do that, it is necessary to intensify joint concern for more adequate ideoeducational activities among plant workers, so that their mental horizons are broader and their awareness of the importance of their tasks helps them to insure the quality, punctuality and regularity of their work and increased efficiency in every sector.

In this connection, the people holding managerial posts must consistently enrich their theoretical knowledge, experience and practical organizational skills. These crucial issues must be an unceasing and particular concern of the institutions and organizations responsible for improving the standards of cadres. They should also be the main concern of party bodies and organizations.

As the Politburo stressed after having studied the evaluation in question, the managing cadres must show great discipline in implementing socioeconomic tasks; the skill of thinking in terms of general social problems; a sense of economic efficiency; a proper attitude toward subordinates; and concern for the problems of plants and their workers and for creating conditions conducive to correct interpersonal relations.

The potential of the aforementioned and many other plants that were established in the seventies is significant. The key issue now and in the future is to provide an answer to the question of what ways and means we should use to tap the militancy of plant workers and managing cadres in order to fully and successfully implement the socioeconomic tasks set out by the Eighth PZPR Congress resolutions, to improve the effectiveness of our economy, to develop export and domestic production, and to improve supplies and cooperation.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ANGOLAN FOREIGN MINISTER

AU231552 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Paulo Teixeira Jorge, minister of foreign relations of the People's Republic of Angola, who is paying an official visit to our country and participating in the second session of the Romanian-Angolan Joint Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation. The meeting was attended by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, and Humberto do Carmo Alves Machado, deputy minister of agriculture and forestry of the People's Republic of Angola.

The Angolan minister stated that he has been authorized to extend friendly greetings of solidarity to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA] and president of the People's Republic of Angola, feelings which have united and are uniting our parties and peoples. The minister stressed the determination to constantly strengthen relations of close friendship established between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Agostinho Neto, and to continue the policy of developing friendship and cooperation between Angola and Romania. The guest also conveyed wishes for good health and happiness to the party secretary general and president of Romania, together with wishes for prosperity to the friendly Romanian people.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks and asked the guest to extend warm greetings and best wishes to Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, and wishes for new successes to the friendly Angolan people in their activity devoted to the fatherland's socioeconomic development and building a new system.

During the ensuing talks, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the friendly relations and fruitful cooperation established between our parties and peoples ever since Angola's national liberation struggle, relations which during socialist construction have continuously expanded on the basis and in the spirit of the treaty between the two countries. They stressed that under the new conditions following Angola's freedom, it is necessary to expand and deepen relations of friendship and cooperation based on the decisions and understandings concluded between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Agostinho Neto, and that great opportunities exist for broad cooperation between Romania and Angola that will contribute to the rapid progress of the two countries, to improving the well-being of our peoples and to the work of socialist construction.

In this context, the two sides stressed the role and importance of the visit paid by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to Angola in 1979 in expanding and deepening Romanian-Angolan relations at the political, economic, technical, cultural and other levels, something which is fully in keeping with the interests of the two peoples and with the cause of peace and international cooperation.

The two sides stressed the role played by the joint commission in intensifying trade exchange and economic and technical cooperation between Romania and Angola. They also exchanged views on the current international situation. Both sides expressed concern over the accentuation of international tension, and pointed out that it is necessary for all peoples, the developing countries and the nonaligned countries to act with greater energy to ease the tension in interstate relations, to solve all disputes by political means and negotiations alone, and to resume and strengthen the process of detente on the basis of the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force, and each people's right to develop independently, without any outside interference.

The two sides stressed that the strengthening of security and cooperation in Europe, proceeding to tangible measures of disarmament and military disengagement, and stopping the deployment of new nuclear missiles and reducing existing ones is of great importance not only for the European Continent but for the entire world, considering that on this continent military troops and weapons continue to increase and destruction means, especially nuclear weapons, are accumulated to an ever greater extent, and considering that it is on this continent that the main source for a new nuclear war has emerged.

Stressing the importance of properly preparing this year's special UN session devoted to the questions of a new world economic order, the two sides emphasized that under current conditions it is necessary to strengthen the unity of action of the developing, non-aligned countries and among the peace-loving forces.

During their talk, the two sides stressed the importance and special significance of the victory won by the Zimbabwe people. They pointed out that it will accelerate the country's comprehensive development and will exert a positive influence on the struggle for Namibia's independence and against the racial and apartheid policy in South Africa. They reiterated Romania's and Angola's determination to continue to cooperate closely at an international level to further contribute to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and the policy of domination and oppression, and to the achievement of the ideals of freedom, independence and progress of all peoples. The meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere of warm friendship.

Talks Conclude

AU231816 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1758 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/5/1980--Talks concluded in Bucharest on May 23 between the minister of foreign affairs of Romania, Stefan Andrei, and the minister of foreign relations of Angola, Paulo Teixeira Jorge.

Pointing to the decisive role of the meetings between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Agostinho Neto in the promotion and dyamization of the relations of close friendship and fruitful cooperation between the two countries, the Romanian and Angolan foreign ministers analysed the results scored in implementing the decisions adopted during those meetings. Satisfaction was expressed at the results of bilateral collaboration in various domains, as well as the mutual resolve to further act for deepening that collaboration, adequate measures being set to this end.

The two foreign ministers also exchanged opinions on current international questions, underlining the two countries' willingness to contribute, in future as well, to establishing new-type interstate relations grounded on equality and justice, on the observance of each people's right to decide its fate by itself, to supporting the national liberation fight for independence and social progress.

The second session of the Joint Romanian-Angolan Intergovernmental Commission of Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation was held during the visit. At the end of the proceedings, the chairmen for the two countries of the commission, Stefan Andrei and Paulo Teixeira Jorge, signed the protocol of the session. The document stipulates fresh measures concerning the development and diversification of economic, technical and scientific collaboration and cooperation, the increase of commercial exchanges between the two countries in accordance with the top-level agreements. Specific measures are thus envisaged for deepening the cooperation in mining, industrial constructions, agriculture, timber industry, cadre training, health protection and others.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT

AU232022 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1856 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/5/1980--President Nicolae Ceausescu received on May 23 Salim Ahmad Salim, president of the 34th session of the United Nations General Assembly, who is paying an official visit to Romania at the invitation of the Romanian Government.

Salim Ahmad Salim said that he felt honoured by the interview granted to him, and highlighted his deep satisfaction at having the opportunity to exchange views with the Romanian head of state on important issues of concern to the United Nations, to all the peoples of the world. Likewise, he was highly appreciative of the Romanian proposals and initiatives within the United Nations, of Romania's contribution to enhancing and strengthening the prestige and role of the U.N., pointing out that they reflect Romania's dynamic, constructive foreign policy whose promoter is President Nicolae Ceausescu, prestigious personality of the contemporary world, who carries on an intense, tireless activity put in the service of peace, collaboration and understanding among nations, of attaining the ideals of freedom, independence and progress of all peoples, mankind's major desiderata.

During the talks, it was assessed that the United Nations, the most representative world forum, should play an ever more active role in the whole international political and economic life so that it could be up to the peoples' expecations, serve more efficiently the cause of peace and progress.

It was considered by common agreement that, under the current international circumstances marked by the heightening of tension and the deterioration of interstate relations, the United Nations had to make a growing contribution to an equitable, democratic settlement of the complex, acute problems facing mankind, to participate more intensely in the efforts for resuming and consolidating the process of detente, solving the states of tension and conflict in various regions of the world by peaceful means exclusively, halting the arms race and cutting down military expenditures, achieving disarmament, nuclear disarmament above all.

Emphasis was also placed on the role devolving on the United Nations in guaranteeing the observance, in interstate relations, of the principles of fully equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in the internal affairs of others, non-recourse to threat or use of force, in the assertion of each people's sacred, inalienable right to live free, to self-reliantly develop, without any outside immixture. The urgency and gravity of economic questions being considered, stress was laid on the fact that the United Nations should intensify its actions in that domain, broadly promoting international cooperation, in keeping with the primordial demands of building a new world economic order.

President Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated Socialist Romania's determination to intensely participate, in future as well, in the United Nation's activities, to do everything possible for the U.N. to be up to the mission it was entrusted, to make an ever more substantial and efficient contribution to the improvement of the international political climate, to the assertion of the policy of detente, national independence and peace, to the promotion of the lofty ideals of understanding and collaboration among nations.

The interview, which passed in an atmosphere of warm cordiality, was attended by Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION WITH PRC OPENS IN BUCHAREST

AU231228 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1140 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/5/1980--The second session of the Romanian-Chinese Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical Collaboration began in Bucharest on Friday. The session analyses the current stage of the economic, commercial and technical collaboration between the two countries, as well as the way of fulfilling the agreements and understandings concluded on the occasion of the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Guofeng. At the same time, the commission analyses the necessary measures for the continuous expansion and diversification of the economic and technical collaboration in domains of mutual interest as well as for the expansion of the commercial exchanges between the two countries. Romania's delegation is led by Paul Niculescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, minister of finance, chairman for Romania in the commission, while the Chinese delegation is led by Chen Huhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of China, vice premier of the State Council, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, chairman for China in the commission.

ANDREI CONFERS WITH FRG FINANCE MINISTER IN FRANKFURT

AU261807 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Bonn, AGERPRES, 26/5/1980--On Monday, May 26, the Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei arrived at Frankfurt am Main on an official visit to the Federal Republic of Germany, at the invitation of the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs Hans Dietrich Genscher. The same day the Romanian foreign minister talked with the federal minister of finance, Hans Matthoefer. During the interview the two ministers stressed with satisfaction the positive development of the two countries' relations in all domains of activity, and expressed their common wish that starting from the growing possibilities of the two countries' economies, further actions be taken for intensifying the commercial exchanges and the economic and technico-scientific cooperation. They agreed that the expansion of the relations of collaboration on a financial plane between Romania and Federal Germany would be an important support in the promotion of their cooperation.

CONSTANTIN MEETS WITH BULGARIAN STATE PLANNING CHAIRMAN

AU261803 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1752 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/5/1980--On May 26 talks began in Bucharest between the delegation of the State Planning Committee (SPC), headed by Nicolae Constantin, Romanian deputy prime minister, chairman of the SPC, and the Bulgarian delegation headed by Kiril Zarev, department chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Bulgarian People's Republic. On the occasion, satisfaction was expressed at the continuous development of Romanian-Bulgarian economic relations that follow a continuously ascending course, in the spirit of the agreements reached during the meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov. At the same time the sides looked into aspects of expanding economic collaboration and cooperation between the two countries, into fresh joint ventures for the following period. Examining the activity carried out by the leading planning bodies of Romania and Bulgaria, the sides agreed on intensified bilateral coordination of the plans for the national economies of the two countries over the 1981-1985 five-year plan period, based on specialization and deeper mutually advantageous economic collaboration, on continuously bigger volume of trade exchanges.

SUNDIC: PRAVDA BREAKS PROMISE OVER PARIS PARTIES' MEETING

LD242120 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 24 May 80

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Our foreign political commentary: The unacceptable judgements of PRAVDA--the organ of the CPSU Central Committee--on the Paris conference of European communist and workers parties, particularly at the expense of those parties which did not attend the gathering. Here is Milika Sundic:

As might have been expected, the meeting of one part of the communist and workers parties of Europe--held in Paris on 28 and 29 April--has been commented on in various ways in the world press, in which connection undisguised insinuations about the parties not present at the Paris gathering have also become apparent. It is not only a question of speculation by so-called bourgeois propaganda--which was concerned more with the statistics of participation or nonparticipation by European communist and workers parties in the Paris meeting, on the basis of which it drew the conclusions which suited it--but also of the no less questionable assessments which could be read in the organs of individual communist parties and which judged the gathering in Paris--as did PRAVDA in its commentary--to be an important event in Europe's political life and the communist movement as a whole.

No one, including us, would be bothered about the fact that the organ of the CPSU Central Committee was praising the Paris meeting and the appeal adopted at it if the PRAVDA commentary did not simplify so crudely the question of participation and nonparticipation in the Paris meeting by European communist and workers parties, equating it with a standpoint in favor of relaxation of tension or of a policy against it. In view of the fact that the Paris meeting censured the policy of the West, primarily of the United States, as being responsible for all the problems with which today's world is confronted, the PRAVDA judgment can only be treated as a crude criticism of the communist and workers parties which did not accept the invitation to send a delegation to the Paris meeting. Since the LCY was not represented at Paris either, we also interpret the PRAVDA commentary as a criticism of the LCY, that is, as bringing into question its--and thereby the SFRY's--loyalty to peace and security in both Europe and the world.

Let us recall that the LCY explained in good time its reasons for not welcoming the initiative of the French Communist Party and PZPR to take part in the Paris meeting of European parties. The LCY, however, did not wage any kind of campaign against the Paris meeting, proceeding from its well-known stance that every party should decide this itself. Precisely because of this, it is untenable and unacceptable that nonparticipation in the Paris meeting by any party should be interpreted--as PRAVDA has done--as opposition to the policy which leads to relaxation of tension in Europe and the world. Just recently Yugoslavia has been receiving, even from the Soviet press, the greatest possible tributes for its consistency in the struggle for lasting and stable peace. The fact that the LCY, the Italian Communist Party, the Spanish Communist Party, and the RCP and others did not take part in the Paris meeting can in no way be connected, as is being done by PRAVDA, with efforts by the enemies of peace and socialism to make the communist parties of Europe, particularly those in government and opposition, confront each other and hinder their joint work for peace. This is a completely erroneous view of relations and cooperation between communist and workers parties and, above all, it is an attempt to disqualify the parties which did not agree with either the method of preparations or the agenda of the Paris meeting.

The parties which did not accept the invitation to take part in the Paris meeting explained, both to their members and to those calling the conference, the reasons for their decision not to participate. However, the organs of the parties which did send their delegations to Paris have not taken the trouble to convey those standpoints to their own readers. Another aspect is that there existed a promise that those taking part in the Paris meeting would not occupy themselves in any way with those parties which were absent. PRAVDA, however, has convinced us that this promise has been broken and that it has been broken in a crude way.

VLADO JARC: USSR SEARCHES FOR WAY OUT OF 'AFGHANISTAN IMPASSE'

AU231542 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 21 May 80 p 4

[Vlado Jarc commentary: "Moscow Searches For a Way Out of the Afghanistan Impasse"]

[Text] It is perhaps still too early for an appraisal of what Leonid Brezhnev and Valery Giscard d'Estaing agreed upon in Warsaw, where they met at the invitation of Edward Gierek. Both the French and the Soviet sides hold that the meeting was successful, but each of them assesses the success from its own viewpoint.

The sole fact that the meeting has taken place is a success for Giscard d'Estaing. In his statement to journalists he avoided making any other appraisals, saying that it was difficult for him to use any other additional terms for the talks. It is certainly useful both for world peace and for the relaxation of tension that the two statesmen exchanged their views. Giscard d'Estaing is "convinced" that these talks are "a contribution to the strengthening of peace and the relaxation of international tension."

In appraising the talks, it is certainly necessary to bear in mind the fact that France is not a member of the NATO military committee and that ever since the time of De Gaulle it has tried to follow an independent policy in international relations primarily by striving to become some kind of a connecting link between the West and East. In this connection Giscard d'Estaing, too, invokes the traditional friendship with the Soviet Union and a strongly diversified economic cooperation with that country. But, nonetheless, this cooperation is lagging behind that of Japan, the FRG and so forth and France occupies only the sixth place among the countries with which the Soviet Union maintains economic relations. But this appraisal is different if we consider the fact that it is through France that the Soviet Union is able to have access to Western technology and that, for instance, the French delivered electronic computers to the Soviet Union when Carter stopped the export of this technology [to the Soviet Union] claiming that it had strategic importance.

If Brezhnev chose Giscard d'Estaing for his interlocutor in the talks on the most acute international problems, then this proves that the Soviet Union itself wants an interlocutor. That is certainly also a personal success for Giscard d'Estaing as a politician who follows an independent policy and does not yield to pressures from Washington.

Another question is whether Giscard d'Estaing or France in general can be appropriate interlocutors in the matters about which they can hold talks but upon which they can make no decisions. The fact alone that the Kremlin has chosen Giscard d'Estaing eloquently testifies to the fact that Moscow has changed its previous view according to which it recognized no mediator in its dialogue with "the hegemonist of the other bloc," Washington.

Thus the Kremlin's predicament now is greater than it had anticipated when it decided on its Afghanistan action even though in yesterday's issue PRAVDA appraises the Warsaw "summit" meeting as "a fruitful exchange of views" and nothing more.

According to some observers in Moscow, the Kremlin first believed that it would convince the international public and also France itself that, following the Afghanistan action, progress could be made in international relations with new peace initiatives.

The Warsaw meeting between Brezhnev and Giscard d'Estaing to a certain extent confirms that Moscow will have to find a solution for the Afghanistan problem if it wants to insure that its peace initiatives will fall on fertile ground. Judging by the statement of Giscard d'Estaing, Leonid Brezhnev told him nothing this time that would indicate that a solution is near. In his statement to journalists he said that Afghanistan is the question on which his views differ from those of his Warsaw interlocutor. The Soviet press has also published this. But in connection with the Warsaw meeting the Soviet press devoted rather a great amount of space to relations with France as though these relations were the central question of the talks between Brezhnev and Giscard d'Estaing. This leads one to believe that Moscow expected more from the Warsaw summit meeting even though France's view on Afghanistan was previously known. Andrey Gromyko, Soviet minister for foreign affairs, was able to convince himself of that view when he visited Paris at the end of April.

Following Gromyko's visit to Paris, the new element is essentially only the statement of "the Warsaw interlocutors" that a world summit meeting would contribute to improving the international situation and that that meeting could discuss not only the global world problems but also "any regional problem," that is, also Afghanistan. Perhaps this statement is an answer to the criticisms of the communist parties that did not attend the Paris meeting [of communist parties] because they believe that the questions of European security and of cooperation and disarmament in Europe cannot be discussed without considering the entire complex of matters that make up the whole picture of contemporary international relations. As early as then, for instance, the journal NOVOYE VREMYA wrote that this is a matter for a broader and not only an European conference. And thus this "world" dimension for the Soviet initiative has now been provided. Giscard answered it by saying that the talks should be first held by those who must take "the blame for the contemporary world situation."

In any event, the Warsaw meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Valery Giscard d'Estaing leads to the conclusion that Moscow would like to deliver itself from the impasse into into which it fell with its Afghanistan action and that the consequences of this action are greater than they had been anticipated at the beginning. Now it is even through "a third party" that Moscow is facing the truth that the Afghanistan problem has grown into a key question on the improvement of international relations and of restoration of confidence in good relations between states and finally that it must extricate itself from the diplomatic defensive into which it has fallen and in the like of which it has not found itself for decades.

SOVIET ECONOMIC RELATIONS OFFICIAL PAYS VISIT

Arrival 23 May

LD231204 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1103 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--Vitaliy Morozov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries of the USSR Council of Ministers and deputy chairman of the Soviet part of the Intergovernmental Yugoslav-Soviet Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, arrived in Belgrade today.

During a short stay in Belgrade, Morozov will have talks with his host Radoje Kontic, member of the Federal Executive Council and deputy chairman of the Yugoslav part of the intergovernmental committee, and other officials of the Federal Executive Council on a number of questions of economic cooperation between the two countries and possibilities for their further expansion, especially within the framework of the preparations for the next session of the Intergovernmental Committee and the cooperation development program for the next period.

Meeting With Ubiparip

LD231844 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1548 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav side of the Yugoslav-Soviet Intergovernmental Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, today received Vitaliy Morozov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the USSR Council of Ministers and deputy chairman of the Soviet side of the intergovernmental committee, who arrived in Belgrade today.

During a friendly conversation--attended also by Radoje Kontic, member of the Federal Executive Council and deputy chairman of the Yugoslav side of the intergovernmental committee--they made a positive assessment of the present level of development and the degree of economic cooperation achieved between the two countries. According to joint assessments, the total reciprocal exchange of goods and services in 1980 will be valued, at current prices, at almost $5 billion. They also considered the results of the latest consultations among the planning and foreign trade organs of the two countries with regard to the preparation of the program for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation in the next 5-year period, in which further development is envisaged.

It was agreed to continue this work during and after the forthcoming 18th session of the intergovernmental committee due to be held in Moscow in June.

Meeting With Serbia's Markovic

LD241924 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1714 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, 24 May (TANJUG)--Republican Executive Council of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Serbia Vice-President Milovan Markovic today received Vitaliy Morozov, first assistant chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. During the meeting, views were exchanged on the further development and promotion of economic cooperation and possibilities for a broader participation of Serbia's economy within the framework of Yugoslav-Soviet economic relations. Possibilities for expanding commodity exchange, industrial cooperation and cooperation on third markets were particularly discussed.

Agreement Signed; Visit Ends

LD252230 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1718 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 25 (TANJUG)--Talks between Yugoslav Government member Radoje Kontic and First Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Government's State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Vitaliy Morozov closed here today.

During the three-day talks, economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union was favorably assessed. This year, the total value of their commodity and services exchange will reach about 5 billion dollars.

An agreement between the two governments on the Soviet delivery of equipment for a factory for producing living [words indistinct] by the Soviet Government as aid for the earthquake-stricken areas of Montenegro, was signed at the end of the talks. Besides (?the equipment) for [words indistinct], the agreement also provides for the delivery of other equipment which will help to round out the manufacturing and technological processes of the factory, the transport and assembling of large concrete components for apartment buildings.

MONTENEGRO OFFICIAL DISCUSSES COOPERATION IN WASHINGTON

LD241300 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0907 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Washington, May 24 (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Montenegro, which is on a visit to the United States, held talks here yesterday evening with President of the International Bank Robert McNamara.

During the talks in Washington where the delegation, headed by President of the Republican Executive Council Moncilo Cemovic, also met with vice-president of the international financial corporation [words indistinct] of the U.S. Government's OPIC agency which insures private U.S. investments abroad--attention focussed on long-term capital development cooperation. During the talks both sides expressed the wish that U.S. public and private establishments participate in modernization and development programmes in the Montenegrin economy and that conditions for expanding the republic's exports to the United States be created.

The U.S. representatives spoke with respect and admiration about President Tito, his work and role in the struggle for peace and the strengthening of the movement of nonalignment. Both sides also expressed the wish that cooperation between Yugoslavia and the United States may continue to develop on the principles set forth by Presidents Tito and Carter in 1978.

U.S. DESTROYERS VISIT DUBROVNIK 26 MAY

LD261422 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1330 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Dubrovnik, May 26, (TANJUG)--Two U.S. Navy destroyers today entered the harbor of Dubrovnik, marking the commencement of an informal, friendly visit. During their stay in Dubrovnik the crew will visit some cultural and historical monuments in the town and its surroundings.

AMBASSADOR LONCAR TALKS WITH U.S. TREASURY SECRETARY

AU261506 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Budimir Loncar, Yugoslav ambassador in Washington, today met with William Miller, U.S. secretary of the treasury. Bilateral cooperation was the main topic of discussion during a long talk held on that occasion. Views were also exchanged on current international economic questions.

VRHOVEC PAYS WORKING VISIT TO ALGERIA

Departure Reported

LD260820 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0901 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, left this morning for a short friendly working visit to Algeria at the invitation of Mohamed Ben Yahia, Algerian minister of foreign affairs.

Vrhovec was seen off at Belgrade airport by Aleksandar Vojnovic, under secretary at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, along with a group of high-ranking officials from the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. Also present was 'Ali Ben Ghezal, charge d'affaires at the Algerian Embassy in Belgrade.

Meeting with Algerian Counterpart

LD262122 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2038 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Algiers--Talks between Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Ben Yahia, minister of foreign affairs, began in Algiers today. According to reports the talks are characterized by a friendly atmosphere and a high degree of understanding and identity of views. Views have been exchanged regarding the deteriorated international situation and the assessment has been made that the nonaligned countries should have an even more active effect on overcoming this state of affairs. The talks continue tomorrow.

TALKS WITH IRAQI BA'TH PARTY END 22 MAY

LD231516 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1243 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--The final Yugoslav-Iraqi party talks were held in Belgrade today.

Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Tariq 'Aziz, member of the National and Regional Command of the Ba'th Party and deputy prime minister of Iraq, carried out an exhaustive exchange of views on problems and relations in the nonaligned movement and on the movement's activity in the present difficult and complex international situation.

Particular attention was paid to ideopolitical questions emerging in the nonaligned countries' movement due to the activity of various factors.

Both sides stressed the importance of the affirmation of the original principles of the policy of nonalignment as a political framework which strengthens the movement and at the same time ensures the independence of every nonaligned country and the full realization of its national interests.

They also discussed possibilities for multilateral cooperation between the sociopolitical organizations of nonaligned countries. Attention was drawn to the need for consultations on this question with the other parties and movements concerned.

During the talks, which took place in the atmosphere of friendship, cordiality and full mutual understanding, the two sides noted the broadest identity of views, attitudes and appraisals concerning the questions under discussion.

The development of bilateral party cooperation was assessed as good and resolve was expressed on both sides to further promote this cooperation. It was agreed to prepare a protocol on cooperation between the LCY and the Iraqi Ba'th Party in the next 2 years.

Delegation Leaves

LD241715 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1618 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 24 (TANJUG)--An Iraqi Ba'th Party delegation, headed by Ba'th Party national and regional leadership member and Iraqi Vice-Premier Tariq 'Aziz, left Belgrade today. At the Belgrade airport, the delegation was seen off by League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency member Aleksandar Grlickov and LCY Presidency Executive Secretary Trpe Jakovlevski.

LCY OFFICIAL CONFERS WITH RCP DELEGATION ON COOPERATION

LD231214 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1112 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 23 (TANJUG)--League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency Assistant Executive Secretary Borislav Milosevic today conferred with a Communist Party of Romania delegation, headed by party Central Committee department assistant head Dimitri Turcus. During the lengthy and friendly talk, cooperation to date between the two parties was assessed as positive and the text adjusted of a new two-year programme of cooperation between the LCY and the Communist Party of Romania.

ROMANIAN DEPUTY PREMIER VISITS VOJVODINA

LD261844 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1735 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Zrenjanin, May 26 (TANJUG)--Romanian Vice-Premier Virgil Trofin, accompanied by [name indistinct] District Committee First Secretary Petre Danica, today arrived on a visit to the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. On the way to Novi Sad, the provincial capital, Trofin and Danica made a stop over in Zrenjanin and visited the "Servo Mihalj" agricultural kombinat edible oil plant and the radiator factory.

In Novi Sad, Trofin and Danica are expected to discuss with their host, Vojvodina Provincial Premier Nikola Kmezic, the promotion of economic cooperation between Romania and the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, primarly in the chemical industry. Joint prospecting for oil and gas in the two countries' (?border) regions will also be discussed.

VRHOVEC RECEIVES POLISH FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL

LD231715 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1555 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today received Marian Dobrosielski, under secretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Poland, who is on a visit to Belgrade for consultations between the two countries' foreign affairs departments.

In the course of a friendly conversation views were exchanged on bilateral relations and their continued promotion, as well as on some other international questions.

LCY COMMISSION CALLS FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

LD261735 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1538 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--Today's session of the Commission for International Cooperation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium with Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the commission, in the chair, discussed the development of relations between the LCY and socialist and social democratic parties.

In the debate it was stressed in particular that the worsening of international relations has created a need for intensified joint efforts by all political forces which work for the preservation of peace, relaxation of tension and the promotion of peaceful equitable cooperation in the world. It was also said that the LCY advocates dialogue and equitable cooperation with all socialist, progressive and democratic forces which could contribute to the revival of the process of relaxation of international tension, a consolidation of peace and the democratization of international relations.

Socialist and social democratic parties, it was stated in the debate, have advocated, according to their political activity up to now, that the further worsening of the international situation be halted and the constructive preparations of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation in Madrid be continued so that the climate for negotiations and reaching agreement can be reestablished.

It was also pointed out in the debate that political forces of the socialist and social democratic orientation insist in the present international situation on greater respect for the policy of nonalignment and the role of nonaligned countries in international relations. The hope was expressed that this interest would also be accompanied by greater support for the goals and the struggle of the nonaligned countries in international political and economic relations.

The commission noted that the LCY and the SAWPY enjoy well-developed and useful political cooperation with socialist and social democratic parties. The practice of developing this mutual cooperation confirms that ideopolitical differences need not and should not represent an obstacle to active cooperation, especially when such cooperation is based on respect for independence, equality and noninterference in the internal affiars of others. The commission decided that it was necessary to continue to develop mutually beneficial cooperation and to deepen and expand its forms.

BORBA SERIES VIEWS WARTIME RELATIONS WITH BULGARIA

AU242100 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 16 May on page 15 carries a 2,500-word article entitled "Bulgarians Claim Our Army's Successes," the eighth installment in a series of articles by Milan Basta. The series of articles describes in general the final battles for Yugoslavia's liberation and is entitled "35 Years Since the Victory." References to Bulgarian units include the following:

Describing the battles in northeastern Slovenia in May 1945, Basta says: "In northeastern Slovenia the Bulgarians behaved as an occupation army. They entered both Maribor and Dravograd after these two towns had already been liberated, and tried to set up their administration. The same thing happened again as had happened 5 to 6 months earlier in Serbia and Macedonia during the liberation of Nis, Leskovac, Vranje, Skopje, Strumica, Stip...."

Basta then describes in great detail the liberation of Leskovac and Nis in October 1944 and the behavior of the Bulgarian Army units which later entered these two towns. He cites a report by a Yugoslav Army commander complaining against the Bulgarian Army units which behaved as though they were on enemy territory. And he cites Marshal Tito's order to the Serbian general staff that the Bulgarian Army must leave Nis.

Basta says that "similar difficulties with the Bulgarians claiming somebody else's successes also occurred in Macedonia, only the difficulties in Macedonia were even greater." Basta then describes the difficulties that occurred in Skopje and Strumica and the agreement which Comrade Tito signed with representatives of Bulgaria in Craiova on the Bulgarian Army's participation in joint operations against the Germans in Serbia and Macedonia. Basta says: "The aim was to help the neighboring Bulgarian people to clear its name, stained by its rulers who cooperated with Hitler, and to ensure by its participation in the antifascist struggle, although the war was in its very final stage, new Bulgaria's international recognition by the countries of the antifascist coalition."

Basta further notes: "Many Bulgarian officers, particularly higher officers, were imbued with hatred for the partisans because they fought for three and a half years against our partisan units as occupiers and commanders of units of King Boris' fascist army, which committed countless crimes in our country. Our people did not expect such behavior by the Bulgarian commanding cadre. Precisely the contrary was assumed, that precisely because of that past the Bulgarians would be much more modest and militant if they had a firm desire to clear their names and to remove this shame caused by their fascist rulers."

The ninth, 2,400-word, installment of the series, carried by BORBA on 16 May on page 15 is entitled "The Whole Yruth About the Final Battles and Cooperation." Basta describes cooperation between the Yugoslav and the Bulgarian Army units in the final battles for Yugoslavia's liberation and notes that this cooperation was good, except for some units, saying: "Regrettably, we had no luck in cooperation with the 13th [Bulgarian] regiment. This regiment was somehow constantly falling behind, it did not enter into battles and let our units advance and shed blood."

Describing the character of the Bulgarian Army, Basta says: "The relations between our army and the Bulgarian Army depended on the general historic-policical conditions and also, when considered objectively, on the impossibility of changing within a brief period the character of the Bulgarian Army and its cadre, the character of which was formed for a long time in a monarchist, semifeudal state.

"On the one hand, there certainly existed the general desire of the Bulgarian masses, the new Bulgarian leadership, and of a large part of the cadres, primarily the younger command cadre, to fight against fascism and thus to contribute to the destruction of the old system and to help the process of social changes in the country. In view of the participation of the Bulgarians in the war on the side of fascism, it was necessary to raise the country's seriously shaken international reputation."

The 15th installment in the Basta series, carried by BORBA on 22 May on page 15, is entitled "The Enemy's Panicky Fear" and deals with the negotiations held with the Ustasha units on their surrender to the Yugoslav Army and the argument that ensued with Bulgarian General Atanasov in this connection.

Basta says that the Yugoslav command did not believe that the Ustasha units were prepared to surrender to anyone, while the Bulgarian general said that the Ustasha units were ready to surrender to the Bulgarian Army. General Atanasov then accused the Yugoslav officers of being conceited because of the successes achieved in the national liberation struggle and said: "We all are under the Red Army's command. The fate of the world and Yugoslavia is being resolved on the eastern front. Why are you boasting so much of your liberation struggle!"

Basta then describes the argument that followed with General Atanasov as to why there was no uprising in Bulgaria. General Atanasov said that Bulgaria was not occupied, as was the case with Yugoslavia, and for this reason there was no need for an uprising. In conclusion, he said: "Had there been no Red Army, neither you nor we would have been liberated. There is no socialism without the Red Army."

Basta says that he replied to General Atanasov that no one was denying that the Red Army contributed most to the victory over fascism, and says: "I wondered for a long time where this belittling attitude to our struggle came from. How was it that now the Bulgarians, in whose country there was no general national liberation war against fascism, are paying greater tribute to the Red Army than we fighters of the national liberation war of Yugoslavia who together with the fighters of the Red Army waged the most terrible war in history and with whom we are linked by a war alliance?"

LJUBICIC GREETS YOUTH IN YUGOSLAV PEOPLE'S ARMY

LD231420 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1205 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--Army Gen Nilola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, has sent the following message of congratulations to the men, sailors, cadets and young officers on the occasion of Youth Day:

I congratulate you on 25 May, Youth Day, with my warmest wishes for even greater success in your honorable and responsible work on preparing yourselves for the defense of the country.

For over two decades you have, together with the entire young generation and with all the nations and nationalities of socialist self-managing Yugoslavia, celebrated this holiday as a day of joy of life and cheerfulness. But this May filled our hearts with sorrow. We have lost the greatest son of our country, sincere friend of the young, a man who fought all his life for freedom, peace, happiness and prosperity of the people, a man whose heart kept beating to the last moment for all of us and for the people of the whole world. We have lost the first soldier of our army, our supreme commander, the legendary commander and brilliant strategist under whose leadership generations of Yugoslav fighters and revolutionaries, inspired at the well of his revolutionary ideas and creativity, built their youth and strength into the majestic achievements of our socialist revolution.

At the moment of grief we all deeply feel, you have demonstrated with countless examples your maturity and your firm resolve to unwaveringly continue along the path which he led us. You have accepted his precepts and vowed to carry them out. The tears in your eyes have not stopped you from seeing the right path and, with heads high, following it. With your deportment and activity during the past days of uncertainty and grief you have proved yourselves to be the worthy sons of the great men of this country who wrote pages of our history with their blood. This is why we are proud of you.

Comrade youths in the armed forces, you grew up and were brought up in our free, socialist self-managing Yugoslavia, the land of freedom, brotherhood, unity and equality, proud of your past and present and confident of your future. You can also be proud because you are its citizens and because you belong to a time during which it was led by Comrade Tito, the symbol of its strength and prestige.

Go on being Tito's soldiers. Be disciplined, resolute and responsible in carrying out all the tasks given you by your commanders, the LCY and the youth organization. Being deeply devoted to the policy of the LCY and the teaching of Comrade Tito, strengthen your ideopolitical unity, the cohesion of your ranks, brotherhood and unity, healthy comradely relations and conscious discipline. Stand in the front ranks of the fighters for the defense and further development of the gain of our revolution and further nurture and shining freedom-loving traditions of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

Always bear in mind the fact that Yugoslavia's future is in the hands of the young and that it will be as you build it. The foundations on which you are building it are the strong foundations we laid with Tito at our head.

Work tirelessly to increase your political knowledge and military skills and strengthen the combat power and readiness of your units. Promote vigilance, security and self-protection in your environments and be energetic in preventing any attempt at enemy activity, from whatever quarter it may come. Comprehensively develop and strengthen your links with the people and especially its youth, whose inseparable part you are. Congratulating you once more on youth day, I wish you much success in your work and happiness in your youth.

RESERVE OFFICERS CONFERENCE PRESIDIUM SESSION BEGINS

LD231646 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Comrade Tito always used to tell us that the strength and success of our defence primarily lay in our unity and readiness to resist resolutely and uncompromisingly, through the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, any enemy who would threaten our further socialist self-managing development. This was emphasized at today's meeting of the Presidium of the Federal Conference of the Federation of Reserve Officers of Yugoslavia by the president of the conference, Bogdan Pecotic.

At the beginning of the meeting, 1 minute's silence was observed in honor of Marshal Tito. Speaking about the tasks of the Federation of Reserve Officers in the forthcoming period, Bogdan Pecotic emphasized that all reserve officers are aware and convinced that the entire defense strength of the country depends on the economic stabilization and strength of our economy. This is why our federation with full seriousness accepted Comrade Tito's demand made at the meeting with our delegation 22 December last year that the veterans and reserve officers should be involved as much as possible in the struggle for stabilization of the economy and socioeconomic relations, greater labor discipline, savings and rationalization. This demand and message by Comrade Tito, Pecotic emphasized, is understood by us as a priority task. Our federation is also faced with further strengthening and promotion of the delegate-like behavior, collective work, personal and collective responsibility, as well as with the strengthening of democratic decision making and agreements in all organizations and organs of the Federation of Reserve Officers.

In most organizations, we are already applying Comrade Tito's initiative concerning collective work, decision making and responsibility. This year and in the forthcoming years, the efforts of the federation, together with other social subjects, must be devoted toward increasing the ideopolitical readiness and general military ability of the reserve officers to carry out tasks in peace and war, it was emphasized at today's meeting of the Presidium of the Federal Conference of the Federation of Reserve Officers of Yugoslavia.

GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS NEW MEASURES TO CURB OIL CONSUMPTION

LD232151 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1907 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 23 (TANJUG)--President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Dragoslav Markovic today indicated the possibility of new measures being introduced to cut down the consumption of oil and derivatives in Yugoslavia. This year, the country is expected to consume 16 million tons of oil, of which 12 million are imported.

More details on the long-term economy measures were revealed at today's press conference at the Yugoslav Committee for Energy and Industry. The Yugoslav Government recently adopted a new programme of economy measures which foresees the maximum utilization of domestic energy sources (?as well) as a reduction of the participation of liquid fuels in the country balance of payments. Similar programmes are to be adopted in the republics, provinces, municipalities and economic enterprises all over the country.

Yugoslavia will this year spend about 3.5 billion dollars for the increasingly expensive oil and derivative imports. The hitherto economy measures have helped to virtually save 2.5 million tons of fuel this year. The government has recommended the greater use of domestic coal whose reserves are assessed at about 20 billion tons, and hydroelectric energy where only half the available potentials are being exploited. Coal production is expected to reduce the consumption of residual oil by about 2 million tons over the next five years.

A ban on driving privately-owned automobiles once a week and on one weekend a month was introduced in Yugoslavia last year. The construction of electric power and heating plants using residual oil has also been temporarily banned.

MIJATOVIC, LJUBICIC PRESENT AT YOUTH DAY CELEBRATION

LD260427 [Editorial Report] Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1913 GMT on 25 May carries a report on the final Youth Day celebration at the Yugoslav People's Stadium in Belgrade on 25 May. The report says in part:

"The main box was occupied by Vasil Tupurkovski, president of the Conference of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia and host of the celebration; members of the SFRY Presidency, headed by Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency; members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, headed by Stevan Doronjski, chairman of the Presidium; presidents of the presidencies of the republics and provinces; presidents of the republican central committees and of the provincial committee of the League of Communists; and top-ranking officers of the Yugoslav People's Army, including Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic." Members of late President Tito's family watched the event from another box, TANJUG says.

Following the opening of the event by the sounds of fanfares the entire stadium paid homage to Tito with a minute of silence, TANJUG reports, following which Vasil Tupurkovski addressed the youth as follows:

"Pioneers and young people of Yugoslavia, comrades: Every month of May Comrade Tito used to address us in this stadium, telling us how we should work, how we should be united, how we should live. He turned the month of May into freedom, brotherhood and unity, into readiness, into shock work enthusiasm, into happiness and love for man. The young people of Yugoslavia, the young people of our nations and nationalities, the young people of our working class pass on the message that such a month of May will never cease, that Tito's May of freedom and of strength will last 365 days of the year, for centuries, for eternity.

"The young people say they will continue the work of their beloved teacher and that they breathe with a single united breath of socialism, self-management and nonalignment. The young people say that they are the generation of all the preceding young people, that they draw from them their self-confidence and their faith in the safe future of this country. Yugoslavia! The young people know that Tito remains forever, that his blood is in all of us, that all our hearts beat with his warm heart, that all of us are marching along his path with a decisive and strong step. This path is our tomorrow, our fertile field, a new factory, a nursery school, a free and democratic debate, a battle of views and the strength of what has been agreed on. We are happy that it was precisely we who had you and that it is precisely we who have you. Nobody, Comrade Tito, will divert us from this path. We swear to you."

TANJUG reports that the speech was followed by the national anthem and by a performance of symbolic games and exercises. Next, Tito's words spoken at the LCY 11th congress in which he enumerated Yugoslavia's strengths were heard in the stadium from a tape recorder. Following Tito's words, TANJUG says, the stadium reverbated from the song "Comrade Tito, We Swear to You That We Are Not Deviating From Your Path." All flags were raised and all eyes turned toward Tito's picture, while red fireworks filled the skies. The event ended with the singing of the song "Yugoslavia" and with a symbolic folk dance of all the nations and nationalities, TANJUG says.

PROCEEDINGS AT BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA MUSLIMS' MEETING REPORTED

LD261642 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1418 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Mostar--The main assembly of the Association of Islamic Clergy of Bosnia-Hercegovina Socialist Republic began its work in Mostar today by paying homage to Comrade Tito. Today's meeting of the Islamic religious officials of the republic made a positive assessment of the results of the Association of Islamic Clergy and stressed the 30 years of successful contribution of this association to the development of cooperation between the social community and the Islamic community in the republic.

The assembly noted that the freedoms of every man to manifest his religious feelings, which are guaranteed by the constitution, are being successfully implemented and that all our people, regardless of their religious feelings, have the same opportunities to participate in the construction of our self-managing socialist society.

In developing and nurturing these achievements, proclaimed as far back as the national liberation struggle and the socialist revolution, Tito's contribution was of immeasurable significance. Speaking on this theme, Hadzi Naim Hadziabdic, the reis-ul-ulema of the country's Islamic community stressed that in Tito's time the Islamic community had consolidated, laid new foundations and achieved significant results. Within the framework of numerous achievements brought about by our revolution, religious freedom too is guaranteed.

In everything which it had done, is doing and will do, Tito's work for man and his path toward brotherhood, unity, and equality was and is also the path and the incentive for the Islamic community. Therefore, the further development of the Islamic community in Yugoslavia will be symoblized by the legacy left to us by Comrade Tito, said Hadzi Naim Hadziabdic.

Today's assembly of the Islamic religious officials in Bosnia-Hercegovina condemned once again the activity by a group of members of the Executive Committee of this association who had performed responsible functions on the editiorial board of the paper PREPOROD. That activity had been aimed at the defense of a number of former officials of the Islamic community, tested enemies of the people. Through energetic action this group was removed from the Executive Committee of the association and from the PREPOROD editorial board at the end of last year.

The assembly also adopted changes in the statute. The association will in the future be called the Association of Islamic Religious Officials in Bosnia-Hercengovina Socialist Republic. A new Presidium and a president with a 1-year mandate were also elected.

BRIEFS

TELEVISION AGREEMENT WITH GDR--Belgrade--A protocol was signed on Wednesday between GDR television and RTV Ljubljana of the Slovene Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia on cooperation in 1980-81. The main points involved reciprocal topical reportage and program exchanges. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0835 GMT 22 May 80 LD]

ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT--Zagreb--The Executive Committee of the Croatian Chamber of Economy made the assessment today that the economic activity in the republic contained elements of positive trends and noticeable increased efforts by associated labor in the area of production and exports coupled with a higher level of economies. During the first 3 months this year industrial production went up 4.3 percent in comparison with the same period in 1979, and exports 27.6 percent, while imports were up 10.3 percent. Investments were up 33.2 percent and prices up 9.8 percent. Real wages are declining. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1703 GMT 19 May 80 LD]

ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH U.S.--In the Yugoslav-American economic relations, restricted mainly to commodity exchange, there is more and more interest in establishing long-term forms of cooperation. The past experiences in joint ventures, industrial cooperation and in the transfer of technology are a good basis for talks on a more effective and more economical promotion of these relations between the economic partners of the two countries. These assessments were set forth yesterday at a preparatory meeting of the working group of the Yugoslav chamber for promoting long-term economic cooperation with the United States. [Text] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 21 May 80 p 2 AU]